SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAVANA, ESLAND OF CUBA-GENERAL AND commission agency.—Mereaderes street, No. 6.—
Wil. J. Q. Surarte, for a moderate rate of commission, will execute orders for the purchase of the different products of the island of Cuba, such as sugar, molasses, tobacco, segars, wax, &c., a size the effecting sales of consignments of merchandise entrusted to his care. In the brokerage digariment, Mr. Susarte will attend to the purchase of shares of the different stock companies, landed property, houses, villas and country seats in the delightirul environs of Havana, alletments of land, coffee and sugar estates, farms and cottages, &c. His long experience and extensive acquaintance places him in a position to obtain the most favorable purchases and selections, and flatters himself that persons entrusting oriers to him will be satisfied. Mr. Susarte will produce the best references as to standing and capability. Orders to be directed as above.

HER BRITISHMAJESTY'S CONSULATE, NEW YORK, February 15, 1855—A swindler, calling blesself my nephew, having larely offered in payment for goods in Philadelphia a forged order, purporting to be signed by me on a friend in that city, the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating any such order or draft.

ANTH BARCLAY, Consul.

ANTH BARCLAY, Consultance of the American and Foreign Iron Pavement Company, at their office, 110 Broadway, New York, on the 16th day of February mext, at 12 M., for the election of seven trustees.

New York, Jan. 24, 1855.

New York, Jan. 24, 1855.

New York AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES Mail Steamship Company, 56 Wall street.—New York, Feb. Lat, 1855. Notice.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office, on Thursday, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. I. YOULE, Secretary.

ATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE THIRTIETH annual exhibition of the National Academy, will be upened to the public on Monday, March 12, at 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring streets. Artists will please send their usual lists to the undersigned, at the Caiversity, as soon as possible; and they are particular 3/4 desired to have their works in readiness by or immediately after the first day of March, as the arrangements will absclutely forbid the admission of any contribution whatever later than Monday, the 5th. They must also remember that the limited capacity of the present temporary galleries will necessarily confine every axhibitor to a smaller space on the walls than heretofore. "Varnishing day!" will be on Saturdsy, the 10th of March, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., without further notice. By order of the Council.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,

Corresponding Secretary N. A.

New York, February 15, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS having luggage or any valuables at No. 12 Hamilton street, emigrant boarding house, that they must call for them within three weeks, or the sams will be sold at public auction three weeks from this date, Feb. 14.

JOHN MITCHELL, proprietor, late of 350 Water st.

JOHN MITCHELL, properetor, late of 3:0 Water st.

U. A.—GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 123D
anniversary of the birthday of Was ington, on
the 22d of February instant.—Oration at the Academy
of Music, Fourteenth street.—The patriotic observance
of this day, revived by our order into a national holiday,
will be oelebrated with spirit, and all chapters and members are requested to complete and report their arrangemests without delay to avoid confusion. For though
the demonstration must be in harmony with the times,
it will, it is trusted, be fully creditable Members of the
order throughout the State, whose chapters are not reported, are requested to units with their brethren in the
city in their appropriate regalia. The Honorable the
Chanceries of States are requested to report early the
number of chapters or members that will accompany
them, that their proper place in line may be assigned.
Debgates to the Convention will please be punctual in
attendance on Wednesday evenings.

W. W. OSBORNE, Chairman, 276 Grand street.

Jos. G. HULES,
CRAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE,
Secretaries.

O. U. A. REGALIA.—CHAPTERS OR MEMBERS OF the order desiring regalis for the celebration will se give orders early. Equipments provided for the alcade or marshals. Orders should be left without y. W. W. OSBORN, 278 Grand street.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CREEK COMPANY, 36 WALL street, New York.—Notice.—An election for five Directors of the New Creek Company will be held on Monday, February 26th inst., at the office of the Company, in New York, between the bours of 10 and 12.

A. H. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to 27th inst.

New York, Feb. 14, 1855.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILEGAD.—NOFICE TO PASSEN.

gers. By City ordinance the cars are requested to
stop above the street crossing going up, and below it
going down. Passengers are requested to make it conresistent to take and leave the cars on those crossing by
the rear door, to leave them on the side next to the sidewalk, and not to jump on or off while they are in motion.

WM. EBBIT, Superintendent.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING and Manufacturing Company of Virginia are informed that at the request of several of the stockholders who misapprehended the object of forming the new mining company, the subscriptions for the remaining shares will be reopened until Saturday next, the 17th inst. On that day the subscriptions will be finally closed and the stock apportioned. Apply at 13 Broadway, robm No. 5, second story, between I and 4 P. M.

WAKEFIELD INDUSTRIAL HOME ASSOCIATION, No. 3.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying up the arrearages now due from them, the dues will be remitted, providing the same is paid by March 2. By order.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

HARD TIMES.

THIRIEENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—THE Finance Committee respectfully give notice that a Sunday next, 18th inst, at St. Mary's Church, corser of Grand and Ridge streets, in co-operation with the shorte making by the association to relieve the great distress existing among the poor of the ward, the Rev. Bismas Farrell, pastor, will make a charitable appeal is his congregation at each of the four masses of the day, assisted by the eminent Dr. Cummings, who will deliver a discourse favorable to this charity, at the 10% o'clock morning mass. The entire collections of the four masses, and that of vespers, and also such subscriptions and contributions as may be made, will be given to this association. The charitable are invited to attend. Strangers to the church will be supplied with seats by Dr Drangoole, excton.

JOHN B. RYER-ON, JOHN F. RUSSELL, DAVID A. FORBES, CHAS. M. SMITH, Finance Committee Thirteenth Ward Rollef Association. PHIRIEENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION .- THE

THIRTEENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of this association will be held on Friday evening, February 16, at 7 ½ o'clock, at Onder-Sunk's Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand streets. The public are respectfully invited to attend, as business of asportance will be transacted.

LOST AND FOUND.

OLD WATCH LOST —LOST, IN TOMPKINS SQUARE or vicinity, a gold watch and chain, made by L. H. Samuel & Co., Liverpool No. 18,900. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at the hardware store

OST-ON THE NIGHT OF THE 12TH INSTANT, AT the Getty House or its vicinity, a cluster diamond ring, blue enamelled. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with the proprietor of the Getty House, or at the Fulton Hatel, corner of East Broadway and Rutgers street.

TOST -A NOTE, DRAWN BY BERNHARD & Rosenberg in favor of Kerl Brounfelder, dated New York, December 18, 1868, on demand, for seven bundred dollars, with interest. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with Bernhard & Rosenberg, lef Houston street, as the payment thereof has been

OST.—AT NIBLO'S, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, A lady's single stone diamond ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to

G. S. HAYLOCK, 19 Maiden lane.

OST—EIGHTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED dollars in specie certificates, issued by the Bank of America to the associated banks of this city—three of \$5,000 each, three of \$1,000 each, and one of \$500—were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth, on his way from the clearing house to the bank. As these certificates are payable only to the associated banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth.

GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

OST-ON MONDAY EVENING, A RED MOROCCO pockethook, with notes paid and uspaid. The finder will be liberally rewarded by addressing F. M., Herald office. The notes are past due, and of no use to any one but the advertiser.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812-MEET AT THE Star, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 7 P. M. A. W. JONES, Lt. Col. Com I'g.

N EW JERSEY RAHROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the Fouth and West, via Jersey Cey mail and express lines.—Leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare, 82 75 in 4, and 33 in 5 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, \$2 25 in 10, and 12 M., at 82, at opping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincianati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington in 5 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY. ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EXPLANATIONS OF LORD DERBY. The Attitude of the German Powers,

The mails from Europe brought by the steamship Asia reached this city about half-past twelve o'clock last night. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which cur despatches came to hand we are compelled to limit our extracts to a brief synops speeches of the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Newcastle on the Ministerial change in England. The remarks of Lord Derby, to whom was entrusted the task of forming a cabinet, are, however, given in full. We also give the latest intelligence from Prussia and Austria, relating to the political complications of those countries.

Ministerial Explanations.

In the House of Lords on the lat inst.

The Farl of Ankandars informed their Lordships that, after the vote in the House of Commons of Monday last the government had felt it to be their duty at once to place their resignations in Her Majosty's hands. He would take this opportunity to state that, while the late admidistration did not abrink trom any inquiry into their conduct, he believed that such an injury would show that no indifference had been shown by them to the wants of the army in the Crimes, and he as firmly believed that the aufferings of that army had been evaggerated. The prospects of success, both from the strength of the British forces, and from the allies by which these forces were supported, were cherring, and the ficancial position of the country was satisfactory. The country, however, demanded a strong administration. How that was to be managed he was ignorant, but rumor assigned the task to the Earl of Derby. All he would say at present was, that any administration which might be formed by her Majesty would receive that support from himself and his friends which the exigencies of the country demanded.

The Dule of Newcastle rose to give some personal ex-

task to the Earl of Derby. All he would say at present was, that any administration which might be formed by her Majesty would receive that support from himself and his friends which the exigencies of the country demanded.

The Duke of Newcartz rose to give some personal explanations as to his conduct while at the head of the War department, explanations which had fallen from Lord John Russel in another place. When the question of dividing the offices of Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of State for War was discussed in the Cabinet, he had distinctly said that, so far as he was concerned, he was perfectly ready to retain "either or neither" of them; and yot, in the fage of this dexpression, Lord J. Russel had asserted that he had yielded to his (the Duke's) "strong wish" to occupy the War Department. Nor, though Lord J. Russell asserted it, had he ever heard at that time that Lord J. Russell had expressed any wish that Lord Palmerston should fill the post of Secretary for War. The noble Duke then went at length into the correspondence between the Earl of Abordeen and Lord J. Russell with respect to the resignation of the latter, and showed that, so far as he was concerned, that step had been quite gratutions on the part of Lord J. Russell, for he (the Duke of Newcastle), had expressly said to Lord Abrenows, when Lord Johns Russell, was complaining of his conduct, "Fon?" give my Lord John Russell, any pretext for quitting the government. Do with me whatever is best for the public service." Finally, before the meeting of Parliament, he had informed Lord Auxanows that, in consequence of the strong feeling manifested by the public, he should feel it his duty to resign the office of war Minister, and that he should do this whether the government were in a majority or not. He had now said all that he had to say, except that he would endeavor to make the path easy of any one who might be called on to succeed him.

The Fast of Dusny-My lords, whatever may be the parliamentary irregularity of the course

of my belief and knowledge the noble dake is absolutely and entirely mistaken. (Hear.)

The Duke of Nawastlas—the noble earl has entirely misapprehended what fell from me on this point. I meant precisely the reverse of that which he infers I meant. What I said was entirely founded on the speech of the right honorable gaztlemas, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. That right honorable grouleman, in his place in the House, made a statement to the effect that there had been such a communition made by a gentleman to him. This is my authority for the fact, but the right honorable gentleman expression and that he had repudiated the offer as made to him. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Dyrkey,—it will be unnecessary, then, for

ble gretleman, in his place in the House, made a statement to the effect that there had been anch a communition made by a gentleman to him. This is my authority for the fact, but the right honorable gentleman expressive and the statement of the statement of the control of the force of the force of the force of the flower as made to him. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Drany,—It will be unnecessary, then, for me to proceed further with the observations I was about to make on that point. But, notwithstanding the statement which the noble duke has just made, I nope he will forgive me if I do say here in the most emphatic manner that the vote of the House of Commons proceeded the other day not from any one party, more especially not from the party in direct opposition to Her Majesty's government,—nay, more, that it was the earnest recommendation, as I know, of those who are intrusted with the confidence of that party to abstain from bringing forward any motion which should cast a censure upon tee government, or tend in the slightest degree to embarrass them. (Hear, hear) Now, the noble duke statement this evening, so far as I could infer from what fell from him, consisted in part of a vindication of his own character, and partly of a reply to the statements made by his late colleagus. I and others, I am arraid, have been compelled to differ from the noble duke and from his colleagus with regard to many points affecting the conduct of the war; and I have on more than one occasion expressed my opinion on the subject to the noble duke and to your lordships—not uncourteously, I hope, but with that frankness which I think ought to be exercised in this House. (Hear, hear.) He merit of having been laborious in the discharge of his duttes, and of having devoted himself assiduously to his office; but with the array of the subject of the povernment. For any of the heart of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subje

commons on the other, and there, the champions meetings in the earlier, these meets to get the extraction of the noble duke, an exchange of anything less friendly than words. (Laughter.) I will however, have the picture of the relations between the noble duke between themselves. Nor do I think this a fitting co-casion for comment upon the picture which the noble earl opposite, at the commencement of the evening drew of the goneral state of the country included of the country of the

Prussin and the Western Powers.
On the 21st of January the Cabinet of Berlin addressed

Monstrux in Conts.—We have received with particular interest the accounts your Excellency has sent us of your interviews with M. Droup de Lhays (or Lord Claredon) on the subject of an establishment of an entente between our two governments in the sense of the despatch which I had the honor to address to you on the 19th of December. To our great satisfaction, the adhesion of Frussia to the treaty of the 2d of December, such as it was at first proposed to us, has since been recognized as impracticable, as well by the Cabinett of Paris as by that of London, and the idea of an arrangement lating its point de depart from the situation and special interests of Frussia has been the object of confidential conversations, at which, we do not doubt for a moment, on all sider the sincere desire prevailed to overcome the difficulties by endeavoring to conciliate the object which the Powers pursue in common with the wants (exigences) dictated by the particular interests of each of them.

If this exchange of ideas has not yet led to the result conformable to the desire of all parties, we are of o inion—and we will explain ourselves on the subject with the most perfect frankness to the Cabinets of Paris and London—that the chief cause thereof is to be found in the important changes of fact (changements de fact) which have occurred, as well since the treaty of the 2d of December was signed as since my despatch of the 19th of the same month. In this respect it is of great importance not to lose sight of the fact that the delay fixed by the 5th article of the treaty having expired, that which at the conclusion of the treaty or confy an eventual character has since acquired a greater actuality; and that the offensive thendency of the treaty, cilipsed in some sort before the expiration of the term, assigns now their retail bearing to the situations of the 2d of December, and must undoubtedly react upon the nature of the engagements which have been demanded that indisposation of the conditions of the order of the engagement when he

daliberations, and, in some measure, provided over the birth of such documents.

The considerations attached to the above, and to which I dispense giving further development, howe only tended to consider the filing, our august master, is the infinate conviction that all negotiation on the sart of his government to conclude an arrangement on the valued of his concurrence in even tunal complications will remain fruitless, unless preceded by the presence of a representative of his lajesty at the deliberations which have been opened at Vicena between the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent Powers, and from which our august master prays sincerely a result may ensure proper to assure as soon as possible the blessings of a solid and durable passe to fourope.

Taking this conviction as a starting point of his future attitude, the King, our august master, has not, however, let himself be guided exclusively by the practical exigences which I have just indicated. His Majesty has also sought the motives of this resolution on considerations of a higher order. I do not have bey stress upon the consequences which the King attributes to the quality of Prasals as a great European Power. I do not do no because I have no motive to suppose that from any quarter whatever there should be any idea of questioning that quality, or attempting anything against its precedent.

quarter whatever there should be any idea of questions of that quality, or attempting anything against its presented to the process. But the government of the King has more positive, more special claims, which assure to it not only the right, but make it its duty, to take part (consent's) in the deliberations destined to put an easi to the Raisern crisis and to the complications which have arisen therefrom. They are the protocols of Vienna, which have given to the solution of this question the character of a work in common. The representative of the King signed them, and Prussia has the consciences of having faithfully fulfilled the engagements they embody.

I do not here moot the question to know whether the actual Vienna Conference are a continuation of those of last year, and I abstain from renewing the controversy on the cause of the cessation of the latter. On this subject I confidently swit the estigatening effect of time and truth. But, however this may be, the protocols which are continually lavoked against us when the object is to deduce obligations from them, assure to us also rights, and we cannot admit the first without entering into full enjoyment of the latter.

These principles, M. le Comte, are as simple and natural that they do not appear to need an advocate. I heg of you to bring them under the notice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (principal Secretary of State), who, we are fully convinced, will not refuse his approval of them, and, like ourselves, will consider the frankness with which we have expressed them of a nature to facilitate rather than obstruct the eventual entents of the two Cabinets.

Riceive, M. le Comte, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Frankfort Diet.—The Declarations of

with which we have expressed them of a nature to facilitate rather than obstruct the eventual entents of two Cabinets.

Riceive, M. le Comte, the assurance of my high consideration.

The Frankfort Diet.—The Declarations of Fruszia.

The following is the text of the declaration made by M. ce Bismark Schomhausen, the representative of Pruszia in the sitting of the German Diet of the 25th of January:—

I am authorised to make known to the High Assembly, in continuation of the former communications made to the Diet, and in fulfilment of the promise of an ulterior entents, that, by the note annexed of the 25th of November, from Prince Gortschakoff to Count Bool, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has accepted the four points which have been recognized by the federal cession of the 9th of December, as forming suitable bases of peace, that he has accepted them without reserve, and in the form in which they were proposed to him.

Consequently the beliggerent Powers are agreed on both sides on these points, put forward by the Western Powers themselves as a preliminary basis for negotiations for peace, and it, may be confidently foreson that they will shortly commune; and as soon as these negotiations shall have assumed a European character, by the direct participation therein of the two great German Powers, the government of the king will not fall to come to an understanding with the Diet on the subject.

Is these negotiations everything will depend upon the interpretation of the four points. The government of the King does not know officially whether, the Western Powers have already taken a decision on the details of the interpretation which they intend to give them; it cannot, consequently, estimate in how far their interpretation will coinside with the signification which the contracting parties of the treaty of the 20th of April and of its additional articles extend to the whole Sontedwards and the contracting parties and the signification which the contracting parties, such of parties and the signification which the res

the new form of the relations in which Austria finds herself with the Western Powers, in consequence of the treaty of the 2d of December of last year, as well as the action they may exercise now or eventually, deserve to be taken into serious consideration.

His Majesty will faithfully fulfil in the future, as he has hitherto done, every obligation emanating from his federal relations or from treaties, as already declared in the despatch of the 6th of January to the Austrian Cabinet, but he will decline all demands going beyond until the exact bearing of the secrifices which those demands may impose upon Germany can be appreciated, as also the relation there may be between those sacrifices and the object they may have in view.

His Majesty is convinced that in his double quality of member of the German Confederation and sovereign of a European Power, in holding this conduct, commanded by his duties towards the Confederation and by the solicitude he owes to his own subjects, he acts in accordance with the views of his high confederates, and consequently hopes that, standing with them upon the same ground of the recolutions of the Diet, and in complete accordance, he will obtain for the Confederation itself, and for each of its numbers, granntoes against any pretension contrary to the dignity or interests of dermany, even if the hopes of an arrangement should be realized. His Majesty unceasingly endeavors, in view of such a case, to obtain, by confidential negotiations with the beligerent powers, guarantees that Germany may not be diagged into the complications of war, except in the measure of danger that may threaten her own interests. But, independently of the success of his efforts, his Majesty sees in his own strength, as in that of all Germany, and in the sure foundations of the federal constitution, sufficient guarantees for the maintenance of the cignity, for the safety of the honor, and for the maintenance of the rights of the honor, and for the maintenance of the rights of the honor, and for the maintena

constitution, sufficient guarantees for the maintenance of the cignity, for the safety of the honor, and for the maintenance of the rights of the common country."

Prussia, Austria, and the German Diet.

[From the Tixes Correspondence, Jan. 23.]

Political afters are at present so extremely complicated, that professional correspondents have but lattle more insight into the future than the great public. Things are rapidly coming to a crist in Germany, and there are symptoms which must induce the attentive observer to fear that Austria and Prussia will eventually be found in opposite camps. The attitude of the last mentioned Fower becomes more and more analyzaus, and it is related that two army corps are about to be placed on the Rhiberand one in Silesia.

Buch measures would nikurally be directed against France and Austria, and could hardly fail to lead to counter demonstrations on the part of the allied Powers. Little importance would have been attached to the report, that Frussia entertained the idea of making a part of her army mobile, had not reliable information to day been received that the managers of the Berlin Breslau Oderberg railways had received orders to hold themselves prepared to convey troops. From Frankfort we have private advices that Baron Projects will hardly be able to obtain a majority in the list on the questions of the mobilization of the German contingents, and of the election of a commaniser in chief for the federal army, but if Austria is in a minority in the Diet she will conclude a separate alliance with those Frates which share in her opinion that the interests and afterly of Germany are measured by Russia. The Ost Deutsche Post, in its leader of this morning observes that the Bund is about to undergo a very avere trial, and such is, in truth the case, for it moves allied on to show that it has in it the principle of visibility.

Fince the Bund was first constituted Austria has invariably done all in her power to maintain its pulty and against the lower crimal power allowed to an or

though that of her antagonists should be composed. Russian."

Foms auxiety is feit lest Bavaria should make common cause with Prosess, if that power should eventually declare is favor of Rassis, but such apprehensions are probably unfounded. Bavaria is an ambitious State, and loses no coportunity of displaying its importance; but King Max is a true German, and when the decisive moment comes he will be found at the side of the Emperor Francis Jaseph, realy to do battle for the interests of the common fatheriant. Besides, the geographical position of Bavaria forbids are entering into an alliance which would being her into conflict with France and Austria at one gud the same

time. While Prussia and the Bamberg Conference States are straining every nerve in order to prevent Austria's entering into any nearer relations with the Western Powers, the imperial government continues to advance steadily, even if slowiy.

On the Ist or 2d of January Count Buol, the Earl of Westmoriand, and M. de Bourqueauey began to deliberate "on the effectsal means to be taken for obtaining the object of their alliance," should the Peace Conference be with out result; and perfectly authentic information has to desy been given me, that the "more imperiant" military massures have siready been agreed on. An Austrian officer—General Count Remertile, as is said—who will occupy a similar position to that which General Letiang has have, will some Jeave for France.

Beron Bruck, who is expected here to morrow (Monday) week, is believed to have embarked on board the war steamer Customa on the 23d. It is not yet known whether M. von Bruck will have the portfolio of Commerce as well as that of Finance, but it is considered probable that he will be at the head of both departments. Advices have been received from Bavaria that Baron von der Pfordien intends to take another journey to Vienna and Berlin, but he is uct lakely to do any good here, unless he is the bearer of the news that Bavaria has resolved to support Austria at Franhfort. No more ireces go by railway to Gelicia, but artillery and ammunition are centimally sent there.

ANOTHER KNOW NOTHING VICTORY. BLMIRA, Feb. 13, 1805. At the election held here this day, for town officers the Know Nothings polled two-thirds of the whole num-ber of votes cast, electing their entire ticket by majori ties of from 300 to 400 over the united vote of the which and democratic parties. The vote in November stool—Uliman 539, Seymour 544, Glark 322, Brouson 20, being a balance at that time against the Know Nothings of 97 votes, which shows a net gain of from 400 to 500 votes for the Nnow Nothings in this town in about four months.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM MR. COMMISSIONER EBLING TO THE GAS COMPANIES AND STREET CONTRACTORS -THE RIGHT WAY TO DO BUSINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In consequence of the number of lamps found not burn-ing during the night, I have addressed the tollowing communication to each of the gas companies, and also to Mr. Bellows, the contractor for lighting the oil lamps.

communication to each of the gas companies, and also to Mr. Bellows, the contractor for lighting the oil lamps. As the publication of it may be of some benefit to the public, please publish it if you think proper. I have also netified the street contractors to remove all the ashes for the with, also to clean the crosswalks, and level the snow in the atreets, so as to make them passable for vehicles; also to clean the ice from the gutters, so that the water can run into the culverts; which if not doze after twenty four hours notice, I shall put men on myself to do the work, and deduct the expense thereof from their bills. Respectfully yours,

OUSSI'M E. EBLING.

Commissioner of Struers and Lamps.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF STRUETS AND LAMPS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1856.

TO THE PINKINGST OF THE NEW YORK GASHIGHT COMPANY—

STR—"By and with the direction of his Honor the Mayor, I hereby notify you that owing to the numerous and just complaints made of the non-ruffilment of your contract with the city for lighting the lamps in your district, that it will be incumbent on me to declare your contract forfeited, if you do not attend to the lighting before and after receiving notice from me. Many of our streets are left in total darkness, owing, in nearly every instance, to the gross carelessness of the persons employed by you to attend to the lighting. Inspectors will hereafter be required, in connection with the police, to report all lamps not lighted, and a pro ratio desinction will be made from your hills for all lamps found not lighted. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH E. EBLING.

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

series of German lectures to be delivered at the Mercan last evening, the late Astor Opera House was attended by a very fair audience, including a great many ladies.

Mr. Wistermus proceeded to say that the subject of the lecture—German Nationality in America—was never more important than at the present day. Hundreds and thousands of Germans are arriving daily in the United States, where it is estimated they number already five millions. The newly arrived Germans are overwhelmed by the Anglo-American race. The German arrives here by the Anglo-American race. The German arrives here with his nationality, and soon comes into collision with the American's customs. The Anglo American is in possession of the ground; he has inhabited the roll for a ong period; it is his tongue that is spoken; to him beings the industry and the administration of the country. The German feels that he is a stranger, and, this breaks him down. Therefore we see most of the German sets trying to get hold of the American customs, and throw away their German nationality. They try to substitute the English language for their mother tongue. They want to become Americans, and are assistment to be Germans; they go even so far as to use the English language with their own countrymen. These sentiments are to be found as well amongst the men as amongst the children. The lecturer went on to demonstrate what their nationality was. It cannot be thrown away like a dress or a hat out of fashion. It is inculicated from childhood; the child seeks it from the breast of his mother. The language which he hears night and day impresses all his thoughts, it becomes a part of its being, and all that he knows has been taught to him in his native tongue. It is the opinion of the speaker that a German can acquire a sufficient knowledge of the English language to speak it and transact business, but never will he be able to possess all its strength. Mr. Wistecenus spoke a length of the corrupt effects following the loss of nationality. Let us be proud, and he, "that we belong to the German nation, one of the first nations of the all its strength. Mr. Wisiocenus spoke at length of the corrupt effects following the loss of nationality. Let us be proud, said he, "that we belong to the German nation, one of the first nations of the world—we must not fear to acknowledge it." The Frenchman boasts of the military genius of his action. Englishmen boast of their powerful fleet, their great colonies, their manufactures and their wealth, the German is celebrated for his erucition and his arts, in which he glories. It is not so glittering as the glory of arms or of a fleet, but it is a moral glory. When we arrive here we have to become acquainted with the English language, and the institutions of this country Tott this does not oblige us to adjure our own. After reviewing the republican education received in this country, and paying a high enlogtum to the intelligent power of the American people, the lecturer terminated by wishing that the 100,000 Germans in the city should form one association, where the German ideas should not be forgotten, and where Germany and its inhabitants could be dearly remembered.

Coroner's Inquests.
REPORTED CASE OF MURDER BY POISONING—FALSE

ALARM. At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Jo-seph Stewer was arrested by Officer Collins, of the First ward police, on suspicion of having poisoned a woman named Pauline Mennel, at No. 5 Albany street. It appears that the prisoner and the deceased came to the above premises, a German boarding house, and engaged board and lodings for a few days; that on the night of their arrival at this place, the deceased became unwell and asked the prisoner to go out and buy har some me-

board and lodings for a few days; that on the night of their arrival at this place, the deceased became unwell and saled the prisoner to go out and buy har some medicine; that the prisoner did so, and in a few hours afterwards the woman breathed her last, dying very suddenly. The supplicion of the occupants of the house being aroused, they sent for a policeram, who arrested the accused, to await the result of the Coroner's impuest. Coroner O'Donne's held an impuest yesterday afternoon upon the body of the deceased, at the above place, when the following facts were elicited.—

Michael Schwerder, residing at No. 5 Albany strest, being duly sworn, deposed.—That he was the proprietor of the place in question. Faulina Mennel, now lying dead in this house, came here at 11 o'dock on the forence of peterday; I was out on business at the time of her arrival, but my wife informed me of her coming leve. I had no conversation with the deceased, she sat most of that day in the barroom in company with the prisoner; I did not notice them much, about 11 o'dock at might my barkeeper told mush about 11 o'dock at might my barkeeper told mush a store the deceased came to the premises along with the prisoner asked, I went up stairs, where she new lies, and found her dead.

Frederfan Schwerder being duly worm, deposed—That she was the wife of the last witness, the deceased came to the premises along with the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner asked for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner said for hourding and ledging for a few days, the prisoner said for hours to the death of deceased, who was then lying dead; preyieus to the death of deceased who was then lying dead; preyieus to the death o

Mayor Wood's Opinion of the Proposed New

Hox. R. M. BLATCHTORD. Albauy —

DEAR SIR—In relation to the proposed city charter, I
can express a favorable of sinion of its leading features.

With the exception of the con tinuance of the great error
of leaving our local features to b decided at the general
election, I flad much to approv . Its leading features
correspond with my ideas of a tood form of government, as expressed in my inaugural address to the Common Council, In the wate it is seen the that adopted mon Council. In the main, it is very like that adopted by the framers of the federal governme. at in the present by the framers of the federal governme. Will be a most excellent substitute for that now in force. It is an error, however, to suppose that good government upon the organic law. It does not; becaus the most the most the most the most than t honest, fearless and capable executive officers, perfect form of government ever devised by hu tellect will prove entirely inadequate to the wants of the people. Therefore, we require not only a good oh actor but also good functionaries to execute the house under

their fitness and capacity for the place to be that the car only be accomplished by an outer when constitute on the car only be accomplished by an outer separation of the elections for national and State officers from those for municipal officers; and this is the objection to the charter now proposed. It leaves us as we are, with our own local interacts entirely at the mercy of the exciting and at times orewhelming issues of national and State politics. As favorable as I think of this new charter, it will, in my opinion, entirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we antirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we antirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we antirely fail in removing the difficulties under which we attend of the control of th

TENPRISE ESTABLISHMENT.

way an establishment known by speculators in lottery policies and gitt enterprises as "Dashall & Co.'s Na-tional Gift Enterprise Office," and since its organisation several complaints of its spurious character have in their circular, "That their success is insured by the extraordinary defined for tickets, and the grand distribution will certainly come off without fall on the 10th of March." Again, the circular states that, "Every ticket holder deserves a gift of some kind, besides being entitled to the splendid engraving of the Inauguration of Washington. 'These circulars being freely sent all over the country, and among the unsuspecting inhabi-tants of this and the neighboring city of Brooklyn, a large amount of money has, of course, flowed into the coffers of Dashall & Co. The price of the gift ticket was one dollar, and it is said no less than \$50,000 has been realised by the above parties in the sais of these one dollar, and it is said no less than \$30,000 has been realized by the above parties in the sais of these tickets. Some parties, feeling that they had but little chance of ever getting a gift, have complained of the means used by the Inshall concern to procure funds. Yesterday a carman named Charles Cruz, appeared before Justice Weish and preferred a complaint against these parties, stating that he purchased one of the dollar tickets from the parties in question, at their office in Broadway; and that having learned since the purchase of the ticket that the whole enterprise was a swindle, he cought the aid of the Court to punish the alleged of the circuit that has a selected in the establishment Officers Debinder and Campbell were detailed for the purpose of executing the warrant, and arresting, if poissible, the real parties. The police made a descent upon the premises in Broadway, but found that Meseys. Dashail & Co. were not to be seen; in fact, that such parties did not really exist, and that those employed under the tile of Dashail & Co. had that those employed onder the tile of Dashail & Co. had bett the city, so as to avoid being arrested. The officers found the office in oldering arrested. The officers found the office in oldering arrested. The officer whereabouts. In fact, this courageous female refused to give the police any information relative to their whereabouts. In fact, this courageous female refused them afmiliance to the officer, but, nevertheless, they had into it, and secured about 100,0000 of their ticket, circuitars, echemies, &c. tegsther with a large number of letters and other papers.

All the papers were taken to the Essex market police court, where, upon an examination, it appeared that Mesers. Cleaveland & Huydaou, as the above place, were the agents of the great Bashail concern. And it is very probable that these individuals, now absent, will be arrested in a few days, and heit to answer on the charges preferred against them.

CHARGE OF PELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Vestering, officer lord, stacked to the lower police court, arrested a colored man named John Haynes, lying at 13 Lennard street, charged, on the complaint of Mary Ann Thornes, with having stabled her with a cheese haife in the neck during an alterestion that took place between them. The accused was taken before Justice Regart, at the Jombs, who held him to ball im the sum of \$500 to answer.

ALLEGED STABLING AFTRAY.

A young men, named Henry Brockman, was arrested by the Fourth ward police on Wednesday night, charged with having, while in a difficulty with Thomas Wilson and others, at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, stabled him with a dirk knile, injuring him coverely. The wearded man was taken to the New York Hospital, while Brockman was covered to the Tombs, where he was committed to prison to wait the result of the wounded man's injuries by Justice Bogart.

ABBEST OF AN ALLEGED PUGITIVE PROM JUSTICE. Sergeant Bowyer, one of the Chief's side, arrested a hergeant hower, one of the Chief's side, arrested a man in Broadway yesterday morning, named John Myers, alias Jaca Sprat, charged with hetay a fugitive from justice. The authorities of Buffaly and Philadel-phia both claim the honor of nettling the accused ac-count. It is aliaged that he has been engaged in the commission of several burgiaries at Buffalo. He was committed for examination, and is content in the Chief's office.